

POETRY.

ELEGY.

ON THE DEATH OF THE LATE REV. ROBERT HALL.
Though life his spirit, though brilliant his name,
The chains of the victor have bound him;
Though matchless his genius, though glorious his fame,
The night of the grave is around him.
Thou mourner, O Zion, and well mayest thou mourn,
A spirit so rare should have fled.
And well may the sorrow be the cold air
Where Hall is entombed with the dead.
The Pastor is taken, bereaved is the fold,
Dissevered the holiest ties,
The tongue of the eloquent, silent and cold,
And quenched are the soul-piercing eyes.
There's a wreath on his brow, there's a light on his grave,
The light of religion and truth,
The wreath is the chaplet that genius did weave,
To garland his temple in youth.
We heard him, and fancied a seraph had spoke,
Enshrined in a mortal's disguise;
We listen, but ah! the enchantment is broke,
The seraph has passed to the skies.
Ah, his was the melody, lofty but sweet,
Of intellect rich and refined,
When learning, taste, genius, and piety meet,
In one rare and beautiful mind.
The champion, O truth, in the infidel war,
That grasped the foul heathen and heathen him,
Despoiled in the wheels of his conquering car,
With plaudits of victory round him.
Retires from the contest, his helmet and shield,
The sword by his General given,
Are all laid aside; he has passed from the field,
To rest in the splendors of Heaven.
His holiest joy, in that quiet repose,
Is not that his talents were bright,
But that he devoted them all to His cause
Who crowns him with glory and light.
O thou who canst brighten the darkest below,
With stars as the seraphim bright,
Or guide them in safety through darkness and woe,
By lamps of the holiest light;
We still would remember, the lightest and best,
Compared with the Saviour, are dim,
And when he is pleased, let their course may arrest,
To centre their glories in Him.

MISCELLANY.

TEMPERANCE AND PUBLIC PROSPERITY.

From the Education Reporter.
We have been much gratified by the perusal of a pamphlet just circulated in this city by the Massachusetts Society for the Suppression of Intemperance. Its disclosures of moral evils existing and abounding in the midst of us are painful; but it holds out some prospect of a remedy. At the annual meeting of that Society in Election Week, was an important discussion, which issued in the appointment of a special committee of thirteen, "to consider and report on the most expedient measures for raising the necessary funds for employing an agent of this Society for carrying its designs into effect." This committee presented the report now before us to the Society at an adjourned meeting on the 23d inst., which was adopted, and ordered to be published and distributed.

The report gives a brief history of the Society and its operations, and congratulates its friends on the opening of a new era to the social and reasonable world. "It has come home to the common sense of the community, that ardent spirits are not necessary to the pleasures of life; that the use of them is the polluting parent of waste, of bodily infirmity, of intellectual debasement, of moral depravity." This sentiment is general in the Commonwealth. "But there is a class in large cities and populous towns, who are not touched by what is now common sense and plain reason. It is for these that the diligent efforts of this Society are demanded." But they will deny the right of others to busy themselves in the work of reformation, however kindly intended. The appeal is made therefore on the ground of the social compact instituted by the Supreme Intelligence; which renders each one inseparable for that sin and wickedness of another, which he could have prevented, but did not. "Is there," therefore, "any Christian or humane duty so imperative, as that of teaching the unfortunate ignorant what are the inevitable consequences of the habitual use of ardent spirits?"

It is not for this day, and to-morrow, that the victims of habit can be reclaimed; though even these there is hope. But their thoughts are turned rather to prevention. They would inculcate abstinence on those who are in danger, assailed by evil example and hourly temptation. The means are 1. Example.—2. That each person who employs others should regard it as an imperative and Christian duty to enlighten them as to the evil consequences of the habitual use of spirits.—3. To appeal to the good sense and humanity of our fellow citizens who sell ardent spirits, and especially to those of them who set apart a place in their shops for the sale of spirits, and to dissuade them from the friendship and the ignorant, and to console and comfort them, and to draw them from the ruin that may come. "This can be done only by personal agency, by skillful and reasonable persuasion. This requires agency and money. The former may be found; can the latter be?"

We copy the remainder of the report in full.

In this great city there are abundant means, if the necessity of using them were known, and the willingness to use them were felt. What a small percentage of what is annually expended for no useful purpose would fully supply all that is wanted for this important charity! It is said by some, that they want all their means for necessary purposes, and that these are innocent, pleasant, just and dutiful. Is there any expenditure which one has a right to make, and which he can make with more advantage to himself than for purposes which raise him in his own esteem, and which he can look back upon with heart-felt pleasure? Did any one ever feel the want of that which he gave in commendable charity? There is a day coming to every son of man, in which he must take leave forever of all that he has gathered. Then, the nothingness of earthly treasure will press upon him; the uses which he has made of it will press still harder. What is it to him, then, whether his heirs shall have a little more or less? Will it be something to him, then, that he need not shrink from the account of his stewardship, if he believes that it will be called for? But if there be minds which are not awake to such considerations, there are few who do not ask themselves the question, "What will be said and thought of me and mine, when I am gathered to the dust?" Is it not true, that giving to promote the great duties which bind us together in social life, is among the most grateful pleasures of life? Is not this a pleasure which is as pure, and as unalloyed with the dross of the world, as any which can be known, in our passage through it? Is there any one for which a man can like himself better, when he comes to look back on it, and on all things? It is not only generous gifts from a few, that this object demands, but little gifts from many. It is certainly true, that there is no community, of equal population and wealth, in the Christian world, in which so much is given, as in Boston, for honorable and charitable purposes. There is no community in which the duty of charity is more sincerely felt, and acted upon, as a principle, than in this. But it is believed, that the beneficial effects of charity, on the present subject, has not been brought to notice as it is to be hoped it will be. It cannot be doubted that there may be added to the honorable fame of this city the reputation of being foremost in this cause of humanity.

If we appeal in vain to our own sex, let us address ourselves to that which is never insensible to the calls of kindness, duty and benevolence. Be it forever remembered in honor of this sex, that this is their recorded eulogy by a far-travelled American; "I never addressed myself in the language of decency and friendship to a woman whether civilized or savage, without receiving a decent and friendly answer. With man it has often been otherwise. In wandering over the barren plains of inhospitable Denmark, through honest Sweden, frozen Lapland, rude and churlish Finland, unprincipled Russia, and the wide-spread regions of the wandering Tartar, if hungry, dry, cold, wet, or sick, woman has ever been friendly to me, and uniformly so; and, to add to this virtue, (so worthy of the name of benevolence,) these actions have been performed in so free and so kind a manner, that if I was dry, I drank the sweet draught, and if hungry, ate the coarse morsel, with a double relish."

You who are wives and mothers, who dwell with lordly man, and make him find his highest happiness in securing your respect and affection; and you (if there be any) who know what it is to want that indescribable support in the cares and anxieties of domestic life, which springs from the tender sympathies of an affectionate husband,—permit us to ask you to look in upon a family where the male head of it breaks into it in a state of intoxication. See how the mother and the wife strives to hide from the inquiring eye of childhood the causes of this distressing degradation. Let us go one step farther in the scale of depravity, and see this exhausted female sitting at last, under her accumulated calamities and griefs, and seeking, as her only refuge, the like intoxicating draught. Yet there is one step. These children are taken from their now worthless parents, and necessarily exiled among strangers, in the unnatural state of orphans, while their parents live!

Daughters of humanity and kindness! Founders of all tender and delicate refinement of the other sex! You have been raised from the odious degradation which pagan and Mahometan religion assigns to you, to that which Christianity meant for you. You who are, by this divine law, wives and mothers, we call on you to compassionate those who might be what you are, if they were freed from that destroyer of human welfare, *ardent spirit*. Would not some of the sacrifices which you make to fashion and to custom be better spent in extirpating misery, and in improving the society which you adorn? Can you do something to crush the seeds of this misery in the moment in which they are sinking into the fertile ground? When you feel that sentiment for your beautiful and innocent offspring, which has been given to you as the reward of your fidelity and care, and denied the other sex, are you sensible how many there are who might feel what you so dearly cherish, if you would raise your voices in this cause of benevolence and improvement?

You cannot know that the city in which you rule and reign in the departments of rational happiness, is that part of the State in which the least advance has been made in shedding light and truth.

The number of houses in Boston licensed to sell ardent spirits is about seven hundred. On a low estimate, it may be stated, that not less than ten male persons visit each of those places in a day. This being the fact, the whole number of men visiting licensed drinking houses, every day, in this city, will amount to about SEVEN THOUSAND! What an enormous mass of corruption must be generated in these places! But this view does not comprise the whole of the evil. There are a great number of unlicensed houses. There is a vast deal of private drinking among men, women and children. How much poverty, cruelty, savage violence, disease, and how many deaths, arise from this prolific monster! How many wives are overpowered by brutality! how many widows and orphans created by untimely death! how many of our public and private charities are required by the consequences of this fruitful mischief! And a large part of these evils arise from a positive ignorance, which might be dissipated by the labors of the benevolent.

It is not for this day, and to-morrow, that you are invited to engage, but by gradual and persevering effort, to stamp your own image on the age in which you live, and help to raise man to the dignity which his Creator meant for him. If we fail in our appeal to you, certainly this cause is hopeless.

The committee respectfully submit to the consideration of this Society the following Resolves:—

1. *Resolved*, in the opinion of the Massachusetts Society for the Suppression of Intemperance, that, if the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars were annually expended in supporting judicious and intelligent agents, commissioned to visit the abodes of the friendless who are liable to the temptations of intemperance, and the abodes of many who have already fallen into such habits, the most gratifying results in the cause of humanity may be expected therefrom.

2. *Resolved*, that the citizens of Boston be, and they are hereby respectfully invited to meet at the Court House, Court Square, on the twelfth day of June next, at four o'clock, P. M., to take into consideration whether any and what means should be taken to raise funds for the purposes in the first foregoing resolve set forth.

3. *Resolved*, that the said citizens be, and they are hereby requested to consider, whether any and what means should be adopted to diminish the number of places in Boston in which ardent spirits are retailed.

4. *Resolved*, that the said citizens be, and they are hereby requested to consider, whether any and what alterations should be sought for, either in the existing laws, or in the city charter, with a view to suppress the causes of intemperance.

JOHN C. WARREN,
WILLIAM SULLIVAN,
WILLIAM SIMMONS,
JOSEPH HILDRETH,
STEPHEN FAIRBANKS,
HARRISON GRAY,
JOSHUA B. FLINT,
JOHN P. SPOONER.

Boston, June 3, 1831.

LIBERIA.

The following letter from J. Mecklin, Jr., Esq., Governor of the Colony of Liberia, contains internal evidence that it presents a fair statement of the condition of things under his own eye.

Liberia, Feb. 21, 1831.

MY DEAR SIR: The prospects of the Colony were never brighter than at present; the improvements in commerce, agriculture, buildings, &c., during my short visit to the United States, have been astonishingly great, and far exceeded my most sanguine expectations. In Monrovia alone, upwards of twenty-five substantial stone and frame dwelling houses have been erected within the short space of five months, and many others are in progress; and should nothing intervene to interrupt our present advancement, our little town will ere long be one of the most desirable places of resort on the western coast of Africa. I have been informed by a captain recently from the leeward, that there is at present much more business done at this place, than at any of the old European settlements on the Gold Coast. That our commerce has greatly increased, will be rendered evident by comparing the marine list contained in the Herald of the present month, with that of any of the preceding.

Our influence over the native tribes in our vicinity is rapidly extending; and since my return several have made application to be received under our protection, offering to subject themselves to our laws—or, as they expressed it, "They want to be made Americans;" and to be allowed to call themselves Americans is, I can assure you, deemed no small privilege. In one or two instances their request has been acceded to; in others it has been thought inexpedient to grant it, in consequence of their remote situation rendering it impossible for us to afford them protection without involving ourselves in endless and ruinous disputes with the natives; but as soon as prudence will warrant, they shall be admitted as part of the community. This mode of proceeding I find to be the most effectual of civilizing them, for as soon as they consider themselves as subjects of Liberia, they visit us more freely, and by associating with the colonists, insensibly adopt our manners and customs, and gradually, from being ignorant pagans, become civilized and Christians.

We have at present among our recaptured Africans, many who, on their arrival here, were scarcely a remove in point of civilization from the native tribes around us, but who are at present as pious and devoted servants of Christ, as you will meet in any community, and by their walk and conversation, afford an example worthy of imitation. They have a house for public worship and Sunday Schools, established, which are well attended, and their church is regularly supplied every Sunday from among our own clergy. These people I consider as forming one admirable medium of communication or link between the savage natives and the civilized colonists from the United States, and will, I have no doubt, prove a powerful means of spreading the light of Christianity.

Our schools have hitherto been in rather a languishing condition, but I have great hopes ere long to carry into operation the system of education lately adopted by the Board of Managers. With a view of rendering the burden as light as possible to the society, a law has recently been passed by the Agent and Council, taxing all the real estate in the colony, at the rate of fifty cents in the hundred dollars, which tax is to be exclusively devoted to the support of public schools. The amount thus raised, together with the proceeds of sales of public lands, as well as the duties on spirituous liquors, will do much towards accomplishing this important object; and if my health should continue to improve, I trust soon to be enabled to announce, that all in the Colony are enjoying the advantages of education.

As to the morals of the Colonists, I consider them much better than those of the people of the United States; that is, you may take an equal number of inhabitants from any section of the Union, and you will find more drunkards, more profane swearers, and sabbath breakers, &c., than in Liberia. Indeed I know of no country where things are conducted more quietly and orderly than in this colony; you rarely hear an oath; as to riots or breaches of the peace, I recollect of but one instance, and that of a trifling nature, that has come under my notice since I assumed the government of the colony. The sabbath is more strictly observed than I ever saw it in the United States. Our Sunday Schools are well attended, not only by the children of the colonists, but also by the native children who reside among us. The natives themselves are so well acquainted with our strict observance of this day, that you never find them offering anything for sale, nor can you hire them to work for you; I mean those who have been among us and at all acquainted with our customs. Mr. Skinner, the Baptist missionary, stated that he was surprised to find everything conducted in so orderly a manner, and the sabbath so strictly observed, and that the state of society was much better than he expected to find it.

The death of Dr. Humphreys, which occurred a few days since, will, I fear, as usual, be attributed to our climate—nothing is further from truth. The fact is, that when he landed, he was very far gone in a consumption of the lungs.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

PERMANENT AGENCIES.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, on the 21st of March, 1831, Mr. S. H. Smith, from the Committee to whom were referred certain resolutions of the Secretary, respecting the appointment of permanent Agents, made the following report, which was adopted.

The award of enlightened philanthropy having stamped the great and noble object of this Institution, the transportation of free people of color to Liberia, with an approbation so emphatic, as to remove all doubt of its ultimate success, provided the proper means be used for its accomplishment, it has become the duty of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society to devise a plan whereby these means may be efficaciously applied to the more rapid extension of the Colony. As this is to be effected by the General or State Governments, or by the people directly, or by their united powers, these means, in a country

where every thing is regulated by public sentiment, must consist in diffusing, and carrying home to the minds of our fellow-citizens throughout the Union, a correct knowledge of the object to be attained, with such an appeal to their feelings as shall be fitted to draw forth those moral energies and pecuniary aid that alone can ensure it. The vigorous, simultaneous application throughout the wide extent of our country, of such honest and intelligent means to such a pure and noble object, whereby every citizen shall be induced to throw into a common stock his moral as well as pecuniary contributions, will present a sublime spectacle, and show the mighty and irresistible power of the aggregated aids of ten millions of freemen in the sacred cause of humanity.

Resolved, That to accomplish this object, the following Plan be adopted.

1. Permanent Agencies shall be established, which shall embrace the whole U. States.
2. The first Agency shall include New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, New York.
3. The second Agency shall include New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia.
4. The third Agency shall include Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and the Territory of Michigan.
5. The fourth Agency shall include North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and the Territory of Florida.
6. The fifth Agency shall include Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and the Territory of Arkansas. Each Agent to be confined to his allotted district.

7. It shall be the duty of these Agents,
1. To establish an efficient State or Territorial Society in each State and Territory.
2. To organize, in concert with the State and Territorial Societies, Auxiliary Societies in their several counties or towns.

3. To correspond with these Societies on the objects of the Institution, and to answer as often as practicable, their meetings, giving them full information, and the aid of their advice, whenever requested.

4. To further all proper applications from the people, by memorials or otherwise, to their Legislatures, or to Congress, for their aid and countenance.

5. To edit the periodical press in the cause of the Society.

6. To attend the annual meetings of the State Legislatures, and of the general ecclesiastical bodies, and to diffuse among their members full and correct information of the objects and measures of the Society.

7. To visit, as far as may be, at least once a year, all the important points in his district.

8. To keep an office, in a central position, open to general consultation, which shall be a depository of the publications of the Parent Society, and other useful information, and where books of subscriptions shall be lodged; the names collected to be paid to the Parent, State, or Auxiliary Societies, respectively.

9. To induce, as far as possible the Clergy of every name to take up collections for the Society, on or about the Fourth of July.

10. To extend the number of subscriptions on the plan of Mr. Gerrit Smith, and of members for life of the Parent Society.

11. To keep an account of applicants for a passage to Liberia, stating their sex, age, occupation, and character.

12. To open subscription lists throughout his district in aid of the Colony, in accordance with the plan of the Parent Society, and to keep a book to be kept for that purpose, including the names of donors, the date of the subscription, and its amount. That to further this object, and as far as possible, afford an opportunity to every person in the United States, to contribute according to his means, he himself collect and collect such subscriptions, and appoint agents to act in a similar line, who shall regularly account to him, and through him, to the Parent, State, or Auxiliary Societies, respectively.

13. To diffuse among the free people of color a correct view of the object of this Society, especially by making them acquainted with the actual state of the Colony, and to act in correspondence with the State and Auxiliary Societies without his district.

14. To correspond regularly with the Parent Society, and communicate to them on the 1st day of each month his proceedings, including the measures taken by him, and his views in regard to the Institution; the Societies organized, and the number of their members; the contributions made, specifying them in detail as stated above; the applications for a passage to Liberia, with whatever else he may consider useful.

15. To devote his whole time to the concerns of the Institution, and comply with such other directions as, from time to time, may be given.

Resolved, That the foregoing plan be published, and that the Agents appointed, and earnestly inviting their cooperation in carrying it into effect.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

SCHOOLS IN SYMRYA.

Extract from a letter dated Smyrna, Jan. 10th, 1831.

The Greek community in Smyrna are fast rising to the standing which they had before the Revolution. Their increasing intelligence and wealth, will, it is to be hoped, lead them to regard with interest the efforts of the American Colonization Society to civilize the Greeks, and to the great body of the Greeks who are left under his government, are fast assuming a state of order, and, as I trust, of gradual improvement.

If the independent Greeks experience some temporary check in their onward progress, it is more than compensated by the impulse which is likely to be given to the progress of the Turkish Empire. It is truly gratifying to witness the spirit which is manifested on the subject of schools. A boy with a slate slung over his shoulder, and a girl with a book under her arm, are now among the most common sights in the streets of Smyrna. The schools, in their array of states, present quite a new article of traffic. Schools are getting up in the interior, and will want a little fostering aid in the outward, which you are so commercial city might easily render, and receive back in the return from the increased demand for foreign articles which civilization produces.

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE.

Rev. Luther Rice, Richmond, Va. has given notice in the Christian Index, of June 1st, that a plan to raise \$21,000 to meet the wants of the students of the Columbian College, has recently been adopted. It proposes to find out twelve individuals who will engage to furnish \$2,000 each, and thus make up the amount. Four or five pledges to this effect have been already given. The offer is very liberal, it is believed, will be found so, and that the institution has the prospect of being at length freed from this ruinous embarrassment.

Connected with the adoption of this plan, an engagement has been entered into to supply \$1,000 a year for the salary of the President of the College, till a fund shall have been provided sufficient to produce an income of \$1,000 a year for the permanent support of the Presidency. This engagement has been made on the express condition that young masters of suitable character shall, under proper regulations, be received into the College without charge for tuition, till the number so received shall be such that the amount of tuition thus taken off would equal the \$1,000 a year thus supplied. Accordingly the Board of Trustees at their meeting 10th May passed a resolution to fulfil the condition above stated.—[Ch. Index.]

One Newspaper.—About five years ago the Rev. D. A. C. then living in Massachusetts, sent one copy of a religious newspaper, the *Boston Recorder*, to a pious post master, in a western village in the State of New York. At that time no other religious periodical had reached that place; and the people there had never time nor place for public worship. The *one newspaper* was loaned and read through the village for several months until it was nearly worn out. Some months after the arrival of this one paper, the Rev. D. A. C. who had forwarded it, visited the same place and preached the gospel. During his visit in the place he asked for the use of some religious newspapers; and was told there was but one in the village. It was produced; but had been handled so frequently that it was scarcely legible. It was the very one, which he had sent; and it ultimately excited attention to divine things, stirred up the people to erect a place of worship, and prepared the way for the settlement of a pastor.

The pastor has since been removed by death; but the Gospel lives after him; and the village has lately been favored with a precious revival of religion.

Behold, what one newspaper, blessed of God, may be the means of accomplishing! and let no good man be too lazy or negligent to distribute among the destitute these attractive heralds of salvation. They are at present beginning to exert an extensive and powerful influence in our land; and they are opposed by infidel, universalist, and anti-trinitarian newspapers, which are coming up like the frogs of Egypt, to cover the whole face of the country. Wordly politicians ought to teach Christians wisdom; and if the periodical press could sustain the American Revolution, revolution-

ize France, emancipate the Roman Catholics of Ireland, and reform the Government of Great Britain, it may, under the guidance of good men and the influences of the Holy Ghost, be one great means of converting the world.—Philadelphia.

POWER OF CONSCIENCE.

Letter received by a Mercantile House in Boston, dated May 23, 1831.

GENTLEMEN,—A number of years since, I purchased some goods of you, the amount about \$250, and was since that time; but when I received the bill and goods, I found that I had, [naming an article], that was not mentioned in the bill. I don't know but these might have been something else. I have no distinct recollection that they were—but at any rate, what was not mentioned in the bill was no trifling, that I presumed that you gave them in to you; I have been at your store a great many times since, and I don't recollect as I ever thought of it. But this is a time for great searchings of heart—and since that in a great mercy, for some months past has been pouring out the Holy Spirit over the land, I have seen mentioned in the papers that many people have come forward and made restitution, whose case was somewhat similar to mine. I have inclosed to you, Gentlemen, five dollars; if this don't make your restitution, please to write me what will, and I will send it. I ask of you that charity and forgiveness which the Apostle Paul recommends.

I am, dear Sirs, yours, very respectfully,
The above \$5 was received as a donation to the American Tract Society. AARON RUSSELL, Agent.
Boston, May 27, 1831.

From the Christian Mirror.
MR. CUMMINGS.—A young man, a citizen of this town, yesterday called upon me, and stated that he had done a certain job of work for me some time ago. Very well, I said to him. Yes sir, he replied, you paid me, but I changed my mind. But did you think so at the time? Yes, he said, I was asking you to do it, but I thought, I thought perhaps you did not think so, but now, I think that I have opened my eyes, I see the exceeding wickedness of not doing as I ought. This young man is one who, when the blessings of the present revival has fallen, will be the blessing of his fellow-citizens.
Portland, May 21, 1831.

CARDS.
The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the receipt of Thirty Dollars, from several ladies in his Society, to constitute him a life member of the Massachusetts Missionary Society.
Eastport, May 18, 1831. WASHINGTON GALL.

The subscriber gratefully acknowledges a donation of Forty Dollars, from a society of young ladies in Ipswich, to constitute him a life member of the American Education Society.
Ipswich, May 11, 1831. CALVIN KIRKLAND.

REVEREND GRAYSON, Agent of Amherst College, acknowledges the receipt of a valuable box of clothing, forwarded and sent on to said College by the Rev. Benjamin D. Smith, of Uxbridge, County of Worcester, appropriate to the special use of the Beneficiaries of the A. E. S. in that Institution. For such timely aid to the necessities, the College tender their grateful acknowledgments.
Amherst, June 10th, 1831.

THE FIRST BOOK OF HISTORY, for Children and Youth; by the Author of Peter Parley's Tales, with Sixty Engravings, and Sixteen Maps.
THE YOUNG ASTRONOMER, designed for Common Schools, illustrated by cuts—by Samuel Worcester, and containing several original Scientific Tracts. Just published by PERCE & PARKER, 9 Cornhill. June 22.

THE SABBATH A DIVINE INSTITUTION. A Reply to arguments on the negative of the Question, "Ought the Law requiring the opening of our Post Offices, and the transportation of our Mails on the Christian Sabbath to be repealed?" Delivered before the Bangor Faneuil Club, January 1831, by Cyril Pearl. Just published by PERCE & PARKER, 9 Cornhill. June 22.

THE RHETORICAL READER: CONSISTING OF Instructions for Regulating the Voice, with a Rhetorical Notation, illustrating Inflection, Emphasis, and Modulation; and a Collection of Rhetorical Exercises, by EDWIN PORTER, D. D., President of the Theological Seminary, Andover.

This work is the execution of an intention announced by the author, in the 21st and 31st editions of his *Analysis of Rhetorical Principles*. "To prepare a smaller work, of some general principles." This has been done in compliance with solicitations from Teachers and others, desirous of having a book, containing a plan of the Analysis, but in a cheaper form, and adapted to a younger class of learners.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.
"Such a work (as the above) has been much wanted, as we have had occasion to know from experience; a work we mean, which endorses the principles of public speaking, and reading in a proper manner, and in a simple, plain, and in language adapted to the capacity of learners. We have no hesitation in saying that this is the best work of the kind for the purposes mentioned within our knowledge. The selections for reading appear to be judicious, and are generally new." For sale, wholesale and retail, at the publishers' prices, by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington Street. June 22.

STEWART'S NEW WORKS. A visit to the South Seas, in the United States Ship Vincennes, during the years 1829 and 1830; exhibiting the present state, civil and religious, of the Washington or Northern Marquesas, the Georgian Society and Sandwich Islands, with Scenes in Brazil, Peru, Canton, Manila, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena. By C. S. Stewart, A. M. Chaplain in the United States Navy, and author of "A Residence in the Sandwich Islands in 1823 and 1825." Just published and for sale in quantities at the publishers' prices, by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington Street. June 22.

CROCKER & BREWSTER of Boston, and JONATHAN LEAVITT of New York, will publish early in August, *Journal of a Voyage round the World*, undertaken to promote the objects of the London Missionary Society, during the years 1821 to 1829 inclusive. By the Reverend Daniel Tyerman and George Bennett, Esq., compiled from original documents. By James Montgomery, Esq., author of the "World before the Flood," &c. The work will be comprised in two handsome volumes, illustrated with engravings. June 22.

STEWART'S SOUTH SEAS. PERCE & PARKER, 9 Cornhill, have just received, A VISIT TO THE SOUTH SEAS, in the United States Ship Vincennes, during the years 1829 and 1830; with Scenes in Brazil, Peru, Manila, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena. By C. S. Stewart, A. M. Chaplain in the U. S. Navy, and author of "A Residence in the Sandwich Islands in 1823 and 1825." June 13.

MR. PEARL'S REPLY. "Ought the law regulating the opening of our Post Offices, and the transportation of our Mails on the Christian Sabbath to be repealed?" Delivered before the Bangor Faneuil Club, January 1831, by Cyril Pearl.

ADVICE TO A YOUNG CHRISTIAN, on the importance of aiming at an elevated standard of Piety, by Alexander of Princeton, N. J.

A VISIT TO THE SOUTH SEAS in the United States Ship Vincennes, during the years 1829 and 1830; with Scenes in Brazil, Peru, Manila, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena. By C. S. Stewart, A. M. Chaplain in the U. S. Navy, and author of "A Residence in the Sandwich Islands in 1823 and 1825." For sale, by WILLIAM HYDE, 134 Washington Street. June 22.

THE SUBSCRIBER having relinquished his business in consequence of declining health, would endeavor this opportunity to recommend to his customers and the public generally his successors, Messrs. Hayden, Upham & Co. to their favorable notice and patronage.
Boston, June 10, 1831. AMOS HUNTING.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS, Successors to Amos Hunting, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have formed a partnership in business under the firm of Hayden, Upham, & Co. at Store corner of Howard and Tremont streets, where they offer for sale a general assortment of the best of Groceries, with the exception of ardent spirits.

GEO. HAYDEN,
JOHN UPHAM, Jr.
Boston, June 10, 1831.

WHITE-WASHING AND PLASTERING.
The subscriber will execute White-washing and Plastering on Plaster, or stucco, and good Stucco work at the shortest notice. His method is such as to render unnecessary the removal of carpeting or furniture, inasmuch as he will warrant not to soil the same in the slightest degree. Residence, Spring Lane, next door to the Old South Church.
Boston, May 25, 1831. ANDREW HASKE.

USEFUL.

From the Fifth BLESSING ON THE

The Monthly

A Foreigner, in

man Catholic Church

partially acquainted

says: "A kind, but

Tract monthly to

The Distributors

ed many of these

cause the "Unit

as I had my eyes

well I must leave

to commence lea

began to pray.

makes me trembl